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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1876. NO. 279.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War Against the Crescent.

THE TURKS REPULSED ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, July 31.—The Turks engaged on Friday near Medun numbered 12,000. They were driven to Podgoritza and lost two guns. The supporting battalions were annihilated.

FEELING IN GREECE.

The atrocities of the Bashi-bazouks cause intense feeling throughout Greece, and her relations with Turkey are becoming alarmingly serious. The opposition newspapers of Greece demand that the country be placed in a position to command the respect of its neighbors.

A TURKISH VIEW.

Osman Pacha, captured at Virbizs, is not the great Turkish commander. Of sixteen Turkish batallions engaged, four only have reached Bulek.

A SERVIAN OFFICER DISMISSED.

LONDON, July 31.—The commander of the Servian troops who fired upon an Austrian steamer in the Danube has been dismissed from the service.

TURKEY CLAIMS A NUMBER OF SUCCESSES IN SERVIA.

LONDON, August 1.—A special from Midin says Hafiz Pacha entered Servia on the 29th. At Gramada he encountered 4,000 Servians. After a four hours' fight the Servians fled, leaving many killed. Hafiz Pacha joined Ahmed Eyoob Pacha at Dorbent on the 30th, where he again attacked the Servians. A great battle occurred, which raged all day. The result is not known. The Turks under Suleima Pasha entered Servia near Pandorala, where they encountered eight Servian batallions with twelve guns. After a sharp battle the Servians fled, throwing away their guns. The Turks continue their advance.

Sixty Russian officers are expected at Nissa to enter the Servian army.

A Berlin special states that Austria seems determined to annex Bosnia. Count Andrassy admits the necessity of the policy. Russia has resolved to be unrepresented at Constantinople.

A Constantinople telegram says the issue of paper money is to begin immediately. The measure is regarded with dismay.

A Vienna dispatch says the abdication of the Sultan is imminent. It is expected that Abdul Hamid will be proclaimed today.

A Pesth dispatch asserts that the story of the revolt of the Circassians in Cancasus is exaggerated.

A Berlin dispatch says: It is stated from Sclavonic sources that the Russian General Von Kaufmann, well known in the conqueror of Kariva, is going to the Servian camp.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine, of the French army, arrests the Duke at Sveniliza.

La Presse says that Greece proposes to address a note to the Powers, expressing the fear that she will be unable to resist war with Turkey, if the agitation of the Bashi-Bazouks contribute to the agitation.

THE EASTERN QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Lords there was a discussion on the Eastern question. It was moved that the Government should be ready to support measures for upholding the treaty of 1856. Earl Granville questioned certain acts of the foreign office, and expressed himself in favor of self-government in the Turkish provinces. Earl Derby replied. He said the future policy of the Government would be utter ruin, no doubt a scheme. The motion was negatived.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bruce, referring to the outrages in Bosnia, moved as the opinion of the House of Commons that the Government should attempt to secure equal treatment to those of various religions under the sovereignty of the Porte. Mr. Forsyth moved to amend the motion to the effect that the Sclavonic provinces guarantee good government irrespective of race or creed. Mr. Gladstone favored the amendment. In his speech he censured the Government respecting the Andrassy Berlin memorandum. He hoped that the inquiry into the alleged atrocities in Bulgaria now making would be an actual inquiry, and that Europe would act in concert. Self-government was necessary in order to the solution of the question of the difficulty. Mr. Disraeli justified the Government. He favored non-interference in the Eastern troubles. When it became necessary the Government would assist in the pacification of the provinces. At length both the motion and amendment were withdrawn.

Great Britain.

"MAUD."

LONDON, July 31.—The *Times* says Archbishop Bulcher, of Meath, Ireland, committed suicide, while delirious, suffering from congestion of the lungs and bronchitis. On the table was a slip of paper bearing the single word "mad."

France

THE DEPUTIES AND THE JESUITS.

PARIS, July 31.—M. Casse's motion in the Chamber of Deputies looking to the enforcement of the law for expelling Jesuits from the country has been abandoned.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 31.—The steamships Columbo, from New York, Moravian, from Montreal, and Nederland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

JUDGE LYNCHE.

A Mob Take a Prisoner from a Missouri Jail and Hang Him.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Leavenworth special says: Raphael Williams, colored, ravished a white woman named Mrs. Davis, at her own house, at Camden Point, Mo., last Thursday, under peculiarly painful circumstances. He was arrested the next day and lodged in jail at Platte City. This morning about one o'clock about a hundred and twenty or thirty armed men entered Platte City and placed pickets around the jail to prevent interference by the citizens. Five of the party went by the corner door, roused the Sheriff, whom they seized, and obtained the cell keys from the Deputy Sheriff, unlocked Williams' cell, put a rope around his neck and dragged him out. He was then taken to a tree near the railroad depot and hanged, after which the mob quietly dispersed. When the body was cut down this morning by the coroner, a placard was found pinned to it, bearing the statement that owing to the inefficiency of the laws of Missouri providing for the punishment of such malefactors, the avengers, who numbered among them some of the oldest and most respected citizens of Platte county, had deemed it advisable to take the law into their own hands, and administered the justice in this case so richly deserved. Mrs. Davis was *enciente* at the time of the outrage, has since had a miscarriage, and now lies at the point of death.

Demonstration by Unemployed Workmen in New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—About one thousand workingmen met in Tompkins Square to-day. It was declared that thirty thousand men are out of employment in this city, and that they are daily searching for work without success, and are living on the charity of friends and neighbors. They then formed in procession and headed by fifteen policemen, marched to the Mayor's office in the City Hall.

The longshoremen struck to-day for an increase in wages. The police reserves are out to preserve the peace.

The committee waited upon the Acting Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Comptroller, and reported that each promised to do his best to alleviate the prevailing distress.

Collapse of a Stock Bubble in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The excitement among stock brokers in consequence of the collapse of the Hestonville Passenger Railway stock, on Saturday afternoon, continues to-day without abatement. At a meeting of the Board this morning six firms of brokers announced their inability to meet the demands on them, and Hestonville stock, which, on Saturday afternoon stood at 41, to-day stands at 27. There will be very heavy losses as a result of the collapse, but nothing definite can be known for two or three days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Clear or fair weather and light northeast to southeast winds, with slowly rising barometer and stationary or slight changes in temperature.

All the cavalry now on duty in Southern Kansas, Texas and the Indian Territory have been ordered to join General Terry or Crook, and will leave for their destination at once.

The rain fall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.37 inch; New England 1.50; Middle Atlantic States, 0.34; South Atlantic States, 2.40; Eastern Gulf States, 2.25; Western Gulf States, 0.50; Lower Lake region, 8.85; Upper Lake region, 0.05; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 0.70; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.45; Missouri Valley, 1.20; Minnesota, 0.45.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1876.

SENATE.

A resolution prohibiting the supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians was passed.

Mr. INGALLS said a man who would sell ammunition to the Indians now should be hanged to the nearest telegraph pole or shot by a drum-head court martial.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a dispatch from Lieutenant General Sheridan, recommending an increase in the cavalry, and recommending an appropriation to defray the additional expenses. The dispatch was accompanied by a bill authorizing the increase, and making an appropriation of $1,634,700. The bill was passed. It provides that not more than 2,500 men shall be enlisted under the act. The bill passed by a vote of 34 yeas to 32 nays.

The Senate refused to consider the amendment to the rules for the government of impeachment trials, so as to have the deliberations in open session, and the doors were closed for the discussion of the final question in the Belknap impeachment trial.

During the secret session Mr. CONKLING submitted the following:

Ordered, That when called to vote whether the articles of impeachment, or either of them, are sustained, any Senator who votes in the negative shall be at liberty to state, if he chooses, that his reasons his vote on the absence of guilt proved, in fact, or on want of jurisdiction, as the case may be, and the vote shall be entered in the journal accordingly.

The order of Mr. Conkling was amended so as to permit each Senator, in giving his vote, to state his reasons therefor, occupying not more than one minute, which reason shall be entered on the journal in connection with his vote, and immediately following his name and vote, and as amended was adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an order so as to allow any Senator to give his reasons, if any, in accordance with the order already adopted. Agreed to.

The Senate, sitting as a court, &c., adjourned until to-morrow, and legislative business was resumed.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with amendments, and it was placed on the calendar.

The House bill to continue the public printing in advance of the regular appropriations, the House bill to continue until the 10th of August the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government, and the House bill to further authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian bureau in open market, were taken up and passed without amendment.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the consideration was resumed of the reports of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mr. Whitthorn advocated the majority report.

The resolution reported by a majority of the Naval Committee referring the case of the Secretary of the Navy to the Judiciary Committee was adopted.

The minority resolution was rejected, yeas 59, nays 115.

Under a call of the States a number of bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of Indian supplies until the regular Indian appropriation bill is received, and to authorize their purchase in the open market without advertisement. Passed. He also reported bills extending appropriations for the various elements of the Government until August. Passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President, pointing out some of the defects in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in making inadequate provision for some branches of the public service, and none at all for other branches, among the former being the civil service, light houses, &c., revenue cutter service, public buildings, and among the latter being the proportion of the Government for the expenses of the Court of Claims, examination of rebel records, &c. He did not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it he deemed it to be his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrassments may arise in the execution of the trust confided to me.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

THE WHEELS BLOCKADED.

The following was issued to-day from the Department of the Interior:

Congress having failed to provide for the expenses of the Interior Department beyond this day, no obligations will be assumed on the part of the Secretary or other officers connected with the service. Employees who wish to continue in the service are at liberty to do so at the risk of further remuneration by the Government.

[Signed] CHAS. T. GORHAM, Acting Secretary.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents—An Interesting Exhibit of the Progress of Inventions—A Summary of Inventions Since the Establishment of the Government.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1876.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1875 has just been issued from the Government printing office. It contains much interesting information in connection with the inventive genius of our people during the year named and a valuable epitome having reference to the centennial anniversary of our National Independence of the progress of invention in certain classes under the great agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing industries. The following is a statement of the business of the office for the year 1875:

Number of applications for patents during the year	21,538
Number of patents issued, including reissues and designs	14,837
Number of applications for registering of trade-marks	1,053
Number of trade-marks registered	1,139
Number of applications for registering of labels	566
Number of labels registered	313
Of the patents granted there were to—	
Citizens of the United States	11,...
Subjects of Great Britain	358
Subjects of France	87
Subjects of other foreign Governments	122
The moneys received from all sources during the year	$745,453
The moneys expended were	721,657
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of the United States on account of the patent fund of	$23,796
The aggregate amount of the patent fund from the accumulation of balances in excess of expenditures on January 1, 1876, was	$880,909.

The following shows the number of patents issued by the United States Patent Office to residents of the different States, Territories and foreign countries for 1875. The proportion of patents to population is shown in last column:

States, etc.	No. of patents.	One to every
Alabama	31	32,161
Arizona Territory	2	4,824
Arkansas	11	44,042
California	339	1,404
Colorado Territory	26	1,167
Connecticut	709	761
Dakota Territory	3	4,737
Delaware	44	3,789
District of Columbia	214	615
Florida	5	26,824
Georgia	63	19,705
Idaho Territory	1	14,999
Illinois	1,008	2,152
Indiana	378	4,462
Iowa	315	3,799
Kansas	99	2,524
Kentucky	142	2,356
Louisiana	163	2,577
Maine	158	3,364
Maryland	260	3,295
Massachusetts	1,787	1,707
Michigan	405	2,923
Minnesota	114	3,966
Mississippi	38	21,787
Missouri	362	4,754
Montana Territory	1	10,000
Nebraska	22	5,833
Nevada	5	10,000
New Hampshire	127	2,506
New Jersey	626	1,934
New Mexico Territory	3	20,000
New York	3,771	1,643
North Carolina	58	25,207
Ohio	1,091	2,445
Oregon	22	4,851
Pennsylvania	2,034	1,964
Rhode Island	229	943
South Carolina	40	12,365
Tennessee	117	16,207
Texas	118	6,349
Utah Territory	5	10,000
Vermont	122	2,708
Virginia	101	12,139
Washington Territory	3	3,100
West Virginia	48	9,300
Wisconsin	284	3,743
Wyoming Territory	2	5,750
Great Britain	371	
France	91	
Other foreign countries	128	
United States Army	5	
United States Navy	1	
United States in general	2	2,412

As is already known, the Patent office is represented at the Centennial Exhibition by models of American inventions illustrating the more important and useful industries. These models number about 5,000. While illustrating in part the progress of our country in mechanical and manufacturing industries and the development of American genius and skill, represent in one way only the results attained. Another mode of presentation of the facts and figures in the case is obtainable from the census report of 1870, and the general subject matter indexes of Patent Office reports since the year 1790.

In referring to the census, under the head of "Manufactories in operation in 1870 exclusively for agricultural implements," it was found that the—

Number of establishments in operation was	2,076
Number of steam engines at work	676
Horse-power	15,873
Number of water-wheels at work	437
Horse power	10,209
Number of hands employed	25,249
Capital invested	$36,594,...
Wages paid	$12,151,504
Material used, value	$31,473,965
Products, value	$54,578,...

—25 in the value of agricultural implements manufactured over the amount reported in 1850, and $45,224,174 over the amount reported in 1860, while the total value for the year 1870 of the "mechanical and manufacturing industries" aggregates the sum of $4,232,355,442.

The following are the products of agricultural implements of the manufactories first above referred to, being the articles manufactured and number made:

Cane mills and evaporators	108
Clover hullers	5,206
Corn planters	21,769
Corn shellers	12,961
Cotton planters	2,000
Cultivators	86,240
Farming mills	19,772
Grain cradles	103,846
Grass drills	22,653
Hand rakes	207,310
Harrows	9,150
Harvesters	3,367
Hay and straw cutters	39,879
Hay forks	1,286,399
Hoes	135,120
Horse powers	4,341
Harvesting rakes	80,919
Lawn mowers	2,522
Mowers	39,486
Plows	894,947
Reapers	60,383
Reapers and mowers combined	30,645
Rollers and scrapers	4,803
Seed sowers	6,900
Scythes	881,244
Scythe-snaths	17,689
Separators	1,111
Shovels	25,796
Sickles	300
Stump-pullers	124
Thrashers	22,931
Other products	1,206,789

For the articles above enumerated, which have been granted between the years 1790 and 1875, inclusive—that is to say, since the organization of this office (1790)—the following patents:

Corn mills	66
Clover hullers	100
Corn planters	647
Corn shellers	378
Cotton planters	173
Cultivators	1,017
Fanning mills	127
Grain cradles	18
Grain drills	189
Hand rakes	9
Harrows	389
Harvesters	2,244
Hay forks	382
Hoes	991
Horse powers	415
Horse rakes	378
Lawn mowers	38
Mowers	173
Plows	4,431
Reapers	60
Reapers and mowers combined	61
Rollers and scrapers	14
Seed sowers	579
Scythes	90
Scythe snaths	26
Separators	334
Shovels	26
Sickles	13
Stump pullers	191
Thrashers	732

The following is selected from the list of patents 1790-1873 the number of patents granted in some other classes or subjects of invention. These indicate the scope and versatility of the inventive genius of our country, and all enter more or less into the "mechanical and manufacturing industries" that have been referred to. They are as follows:

Beehives	645
Bending machines for wood and metal	641
Boots and shoes, manufacture of, and articles used therein	817
Brick kilns and brick machines	938
Bridges	425
Brooms and brushes, and their attachments	750
Buckles	388
Burglar alarms	165
Burners, gas, lamp, and vapor	722
Car brakes	485
Car couplings	981
Car wheels	514
Carriages and their appendages	4,705
Churns and their appendages	1,321
Clothes driers and wringers	384
Curtain fixtures	399
Fire arms	1,205
Gas and gas apparatus	1,229
Grain, curing, binding and drying	135
Grinding and grist mills	371
Lamps and appurtenances	1,483
Looms and appurtenances	1,210
Paper, manufacture of	269
Pavements	404
Photography	346
Planing machines, wood and metal	384
Propellers, and apparatus for	570
Printing presses, apparatus and material	756
Railway apparatus and connections	1,252
Roofs and roofing	596
Rotary engines	170
Saw mills and machines	1,681
Sewing machines and their attachments	2,295
Steam engines and apparatus	1,603
Stoves	2,400
Straw cutters and machines	401
Sugar mills and machinery	343
Telegraph and instruments	566
Toys	397
Tobacco presses and manufactures	197
Valves	1,497
Total number of patents issued since 1790	171,640
Total number of reissues	6,830
Total number of designs	8,888
Total number of trade marks	3,287
Total number of labels	464

DEB. R. K.

"Bear Bonanza."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Gold Hill *News* in authority for the statement that James R. Keene, prominent in the recent "Bear" movement on bonanza stock, last Wednesday and Thursday, in company with Superintendent Fair, carefully examined Consolidated Virginia and California; that when the tour was completed Keene confessed to Colonel Fair that he was utterly astonished. He owned that he had been mistaken, and he now knew that he had been deceived by reports made to him by persons who either wilfully misrepresented things, or who had never visited the mines. He was free to express his entire belief in the marvelous richness of the Bonanza. Keene has returned to this city, but has as yet made no public statement concerning his trip.

Shotgun and Pistol Matinee in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—In Franklin county, last Saturday, occurred a bloody shooting affray, the particulars of which were received here to-night through special correspondence. Three brothers by the names of Herrod, returning from a barbecue at Frankfort, were overtaken by Jack Swan, Andrew and Aleck Scott, George Herrod, William Penn and Samuel Ayers. The latter party rode ahead, procured arms, waited and then engaged with the same in a fusilade during which pistols and shotguns. The result was the death of Riley Herrod, and Levi Herrod fatally wounded. All the parties have since been arrested. The affair was caused by an old family feud.

Ann Eliza's Alimony Reduced.

SALT LAKE, July 31.—This morning Jude Schaffer rendered a decision in the case of Young *vs.* Young, to recover alimony. The decision reduces the amount now payable by the order of Judge McKean from $500 to $100 per month, thus diminishing the amount from $17,500 to $3,600, and gives the defendant thirty days in which to pay the amount, and provides that in default of such payment execution shall be made against the property. The court also decides that the costs of the suit shall be paid by the defendant.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Fount M. Hughes, a well known river pilot, died at Nashville, from the bite of a tarantula he received while asleep on the steamer Eddyville while lying at Evansville, a few days ago.

The jury in the Yankee murder trial, at Boulder, Nevada, brought in a verdict of guilty of premediated murder in the first degree, at 8:25 yesterday morning. At 8:50 the prisoner was hanged, hanging himself with a curtain cord in his cell.

The Italian burglar who, when discovered by the occupant of a house, Mr. Hondlow, a large real estate dealer on New York city, attacked that gentleman with an ax, died on Sunday morning from the effects of a fatal blow received in that area in an attempt to escape. Hondlow, although painfully, is not dangerously wounded.

Isaac N. Richie, a commission merchant at the corner of Second and Vine streets, Cincinnati, while under the influence of liquor, on Saturday night accidentally, shooting a boy named Benjamin Diesler through the head and a man named Whalen in the neck. Diesler will die. Richie was arrested.

STATE NEWS.

The next meeting of the State Dental Association will be held at Minnequa Springs.

A destructive fire occurred at Nanticoke, July 27th, destroying property valued at $50,000.

William M. Launier, the theatrical manager, died at Wilkesbarre on the 26th inst., aged thirty-five years.

Rev. Nehimiah Dodge died on the 25th inst., in Mount Joy, Lancasier county, aged eighty-two years.

James M. Robbins, a peddler from Williamsport, was killed near Montoursville on the 28th inst., by the overturning of his wagon.

According to a report compiled by the Oil City *Derrick*, the total number of iron tanks in the oil regions is 484, with a total capacity of 6,277,739 barrels.

The champion horse is owned by Rev. A. W. Decker, of Duncansville, Blair county, which, during the last nine years, has traveled sixty-eight thousand five hundred and forty miles.

It is now said that leading railway companies propose to build a short pipe line from the oil regions to the seaboard, and thus get ahead of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company's project.

The wheat crop in Crawford county has been harvested in excellent condition, and the yield is generally reported as above the average. Hay is also a heavy crop, and the oats at this time promise finely.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* reiterates the assertion that Lawlor, the imprisoned Mollie Maguire, has made a confession, voluntarily, which will be used upon proper occasion to promote the ends of justice.

The Lewisburg, Centre county, and Spruce Creek Railroad has been leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad for ninety-nine years. The road is to be completed as far as Spring Mills, when work will be suspended until times are better.

Penn street bridge, Reading, is becoming a dangerous crossing place on account of attacks made upon travelers by tramps. A farmer was attacked by five on Thursday evening, but by vigorous efforts, and a free application of his whip, he succeeded in escaping.

A woman has been arrested in Reading for barbarous treatment of a child. She and her "man" have subsisted entirely on what the child could beg, and on failure of success on her expeditions, she was severely beaten by the unnatural creature whom she called mother.

A woman named Jennie Walker, of Pottsville, who was entrusted by Mrs. John Jennings with over $1,500 to deposit in the bank, fled with the money. She was captured at Honesdale, where a justice bound her over in $1,600 to appear at the next term of the Schuylkill county court.

The *Times* says that grasshoppers have invaded some of the farms around Reading, among them that of Mr. John Spotts, on which they have destroyed every green thing, including the grass. The ravages in the county are so great that the fields look as brown as in the late autumn.

Passenger engine No. 1141 of the Philadelphia and Erie road, P. Tinley engineer, has run regularly without being taken in shop for repairs or losing a trip for three years, and has made, during that time, 100,450 miles. This is the best record ever made by an engineer on this road.—*Erie Dispatch.*

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Moul, of Paradise township, York county, met with a serious accident on Tuesday last while attending the funeral of a deceased neighbor. While proceeding to the graveyard in a buggy, their horse became unmanageable and ran off, when both sustained painful injuries. Mrs. Moul's injuries are of an internal nature, and her recovery is doubtful.

An item in child-treatment is noted in the *Journal of Health*. Children reduced to almost the last stages of cholera infantum, when they are unable to hold any other food on their stomachs, will greedily take strong beef tea, salted and made palatable, and will often recover on that treatment.

General Tchernayeff, the Russian emissary, who is said to be at the bottom of the present between Servia and Turkey, is of commanding stature, rude and unpolished in manner, half concealed by a thin veneering of politeness, and is a perfect master of the French language.

The daily weather maps of the Signal Service Bureau will have to be discontinued because of the exhaustion of the appropriation which has enabled the government to furnish them to the public.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Developments as to Indian War.

The Defection of Crazy Horse.

Disintegration of the Formidable Sioux.

Cavalry Regiments to be Filled Up.

Probable Failure of the Steamboat Bill.

Acquittal of Gen. Belknap Probable.

Senators Who Voted Against Jurisdiction Will Vote for Acquittal.

THE AMENDED RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Monongahela and Youghiogheny Get Nothing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1876.

The Indian War.

The interpretation of the Crazy Horse defection is that dissensions have broken out amongst the warlike Sioux, owing to the scarcity of ammunition and difficulty of providing food for such a large body of warriors operating in a single body. The game, buffalo particularly, have taken refuge to distant parts north of the Missouri and entirely beyond the reach of the hostile bands in the fastnesses of the Big Horn. The theory with the experienced military commanders here is that the desertion of Crazy Horse is simply typical of many other the disintegration of the formidable fighting force of the Indians. It does not indicate that the war is over, but rather that it will add to its complications. The wisely think that it would be an easier task to meet the Sioux in one great engagement than to have them scattered over the whole country in small parties. The amount of damage they could then do would be impossible to tell, especially if they inaugurated a series of attacks along the frontiers of civilization and the stations on the Pacific Railroad.

The Steamboat Bill.

The friends of the steamboat bill are badly disconcerted over the latest action of the Senate Committee on Commerce on the bill. They amend certain sections concerning commerce and navigation, and the regulation of steam vessels. The friend of the measure say that it is destroyed so far as Western interests are concerned. Liability and certificate of inspection, the main points sought after by Western steamboatmen, are left out. The bill will not pass in its present shape.

Cavalry Regiments to be Strengthened.

Members of the House Committee on Military Affairs visited the War Department to-day, to confer respecting the increase of troops for the Indian war. They thought favorably of the proposition to increase the cavalry regiments to the war standard. A bill to that effect passed the Senate to-day.

Belknap's Acquittal Probable.

The opinions expressed by influential Senators who favor being the civil service, light houses, &c., revenue cutter service, public buildings, and among the latter being the proportion of the Government for the expenses of the Court of Columbia, examination of rebel records, &c. He did not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it he deemed it to be his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrassment might arise in the public service.

MR. RANDALL said that he had no objection to the President putting in as many objections as he saw fit, but he would only sign the bills reducing the expenses of the Government, and assist the House in its great effort in that direction. The President, in some of his statements, shows a lack of information. He finds fault without any reason whatever. For one, I accept the issue presented by the President, and I am willing that the people shall have an opportunity of judging between his dictum and the action of both branches of Congress after a close examination.

Mr. HALE defended the action of the President.

The communication was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. GLOVER, Chairman of the Real Estate Pool Committee, made an effort to get in his report, but did not succeed.

Bills for a commission to take into consideration the relative value of gold and silver, &c., were introduced by Messrs. HEWITT, COX and GIBSON, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. COX expressing the hope that that committee would be able to report to-morrow.

The reading of almost all the bills introduced to-day was insisted upon by Mr. KASSON and others, in order to prevent any measure for the repeal of the Resumption act being forced on the House. Adjourned.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

A Leading Citizen Commits Suicide.

LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—Hon. J. M. Loughborough, State Senator from this district, was found dead in the hall of his house by a servant about one o'clock this afternoon, shot through the heart. He had been at his law office during the morning, attending to business as usual, and went home about twelve o'clock, apparently in good health, though he had been quite unwell last night. The evidence adduced before the Coroner's jury showed that after reaching home he went up stairs to his bed-room, took his shot-gun out of the wardrobe and went into the hall, and under temporary aberration of mind, or by accident, shot himself through the heart. His family was away from home at the time, and he was alone at the time. His body was discovered on the floor lifeless soon after the fatal shot, when his servant went up to his room to call him to dinner. The alarm was given and immediately there was a rush of citizens to the residence of the deceased, so great that sentries were placed at the gate by the Sheriff to prevent their entrance. The most profound sensation prevails throughout the city, as Colonel Loughborough was regarded as one of the leading men of the State and the leader of the State Senate. His loss is considered almost irreparable. For many years he had been connected with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway as Land Commissioner, a position he recently vacated, and commenced the practice of law in this city. He was the attorney of the company at the time of his death. All classes of the community mourn his death.

FAIR POINT, N. Y.

The Temperance Convention—The Sunday School Assembly Proper to Begin To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., July 31, 1876.

It is now six days since the services commenced. There are now to succeed these three to temperance. Thirteen first-class scientific lectures by Buckley, Haven, Doremus, Lattimore, Burr, Winchell, Hodge and Townsend. There has been a large attendance and great satisfaction. Next year it will be larger. R. O. Doremus is engaged for three scientific conversaziones. In the Temperance Convention there have been eight lectures, four Lakeside conferences and three prayer meetings. The women have largely participated, Miss Willard chiefly. It closes to-night. To-morrow the Sunday School Assembly begins. At night the best speakers will be present. The weather is fine and the spirits of the people high.

A Letter from Ole Bull.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—In regard to the stories now circulating concerning him in the American press, Ole Bull, writing from Norway to a gentleman in Louisville, says:

"SYSO, July 6, 1876.

"DEAR FRIEND: Deeply impressed with the strongly impressive lines in my behalf, casting a broadcast lie to the report that I had denied being married to my present wife, I beg you to accept my thanks. You will understand that my position as a public man renders it very difficult, not to say impossible, to answer such paragraphs in the thousand daily papers may speak of me, nor would I have time nor inclination to correct them, whereby my aim in art would be entirely changed, so much more unhoped for that any of my friends would think it worth while to face the hydra. The hands that bound each other under such circumstances as ours are bound to hold firmly, and I believe that nobody clasps yours with more gratitude than your friend,

[Signed] "OLE BULL."

POLITICAL.

Vermont.

GENERAL BRISTOW TO STUMP THE STATE.

BOSTON, July 31.—Ex-Secretary Bristow leaves to-day for Vermont, where he will speak for Hayes and Wheeler at some of the larger places, then pass a few days in the White Mountains, and finish his trip in this section by a brief stay at East Hampton.

General.

Texas is Democratic, and her administrators have managed to spend $500,000 more than her annual revenues. "Rah for "Tilden and reform."

Both sons of Stephen A. Douglas are ardent Republicans and working zealously for Hayes and Wheeler, in spite of Democratic claims that one of them had come out for Tilden.

The *Westliche Post* says: "This is a queer country, Democratic Judges imprison little thieves for small offence and run railroad sharpers and ballot-box stuffers as Presidential candidates."

Ex-soldiers in Maine of all political parties refuse to support Talbot, Democratic candidate for Governor, because he vetoed the bill making appropriations for a soldiers' orphan asylum.

An Ohio soft money Democrat thus expressed what many of his party friends are probably smothering in their heart: "If I could only vote for Hendricks and agin Tilden I could die happy."

Mr. Watterson's brilliant attempt to make out Governor Tilden a "begrimed blacksmith" and Governor Hayes a dandy in a "bird-tail" coat and kid gloves is a dismal failure. The country refuses to be carried away, and another great issue drops out of the canvass.

This was to have been an aggressive campaign, according to Mr. Tilden, but that leader doesn't know yet whether his second officer will let him fight on a specie basis, and so that aggressive letter remains hidden, and the only real aggressiveness thus far recorded is the affair at Hamburg, S. C.

Tilden's letter of acceptance: "I accept the nomination. The people wanted me, and so I engineered the convention and got the nomination. The people know me, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to define my position. I am for reform as that word is defined by the Democratic party."

It is sad to think of a genuine reformer being interrupted in the composition of his letter of acceptance of a Presidential nomination by a suit asking him to refund $584,000 and interest "conveyed" from a railroad corporation; but this is the misfortune which has happened to Mr. Tilden and the Democratic organs are silent.

When the war broke out Mr. Hendricks was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, the pastor of which, Dr. Nixon, preached a sermon declaring it the duty of loyal and Christian people to stand by the Government. Upon this Mr. Hendricks severed his connection with the church and never returned.

Mr. Phelps, the recently nominated Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, has made a dreadfully inauspicious beginning as a "reformer." The *Globe-Democrat* says he got very drunk on a steamboat a few days ago and grossly insulted a young lady passenger. The affair has created a great scandal in Missouri.

The Democratic Cincinnati *Enquirer* was not so far wrong when it said of Tilden: "It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocricy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt administration the country has ever known."

There are excellent reasons for believing that this statement by the Albany *Express* is substantially correct: "The news from all parts of the State in regard to the political situation is very encouraging. The converts to Tildenism are few and far between, while all accounts agree in stating that the Democratic leaders who left the party in 1872 are now heartily supporting the Republican ticket. Hayes and Wheeler clubs are being formed in every town and section in an attempt to escape. Hondlow, although painfully, is not dangerously wounded.

Isaac N. Richie, a commission merchant at the corner of Second and Vine streets, Cincinnati, while under the influence of liquor, on Saturday night accidentally, shooting a boy named Benjamin Diesler through the head and a man named Whalen in the neck. Diesler will die. Richie was arrested.

STATE NEWS.

The next meeting of the State Dental Association will be held at Minnequa Springs.

A destructive fire occurred at Nanticoke, July 27th, destroying property valued at $50

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876.

THERE will be no change in the tariff or tax rates at this session, no matter what the House may do with its Internal Revenue bill.

THE stock of California wool has been much reduced, and buyers are turning their attention to the more desirable product of the Atlantic States.

IF "faith is the substance of things hoped for," there should be a large bonanza of "substance" somewhere for the *Post*, for it is doing more in the hoping line than any other paper in the country.

THE dry goods importations keep up well notwithstanding the hard times. The entries at New York last week amounted to $2,038,143. The total imports of dry goods at that port since January first were, $49,155,743.

IF HAS come to be generally recognized as a fact that the sick man dodge is a dodge which is to be played to prevent the Banking and Currency Committee from reporting a bill repealing the Repumption act. The Committee will hold another meeting to-day. The soft-money Democrats are fast becoming desperate over the Parliamentary situation.

STRENUOUS efforts are being made by the Democratic majority in the House to get in as many reports as possible from the investigating committees before the end of the present session, and it is expected that nearly a dozen of these documents will be produced to-day. The indications are that the Democrats do not intend to consider these numerous reports, though they may be forced to do so in some cases by the Republicans.

MANY changes have been made in the new steamboat bill as it passed the House, and it is to be adopted in the Senate it will have to go back for concurrence. All owners, captains and engineers are interested and should inquire into the matter while there is yet time. Unless Congress is "worked" a little with petitions and delegations the bill will hardly pass this session at all, as there is an evident intention to continue the law in most respects as it now is.

L. W. HUMPHREY, a member of the Democratic Central State Committee of North Carolina, has resigned and declared for HAYES for President, and Judge SETTLE for Governor. Mr. HUMPHREY is a man of ability and Independence. He was a Democratic State Senator in 1872. J. S. CHAMBERLAIN, a Democratic member of the Legislature in 1872, has also declared for HAYES and SETTLE, and will stump Western North Carolina. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is one of the best speakers in the State.

THE United States Senate has very properly reduced the river and harbor appropriation from seven million dollars to five millions. As it came from the House nearly the whole bulk went to little unimportant rivers in the South, or "trout books," as they have very properly been termed, the great harbors and rivers of the country being left out in the cold almost entirely, these latter being of secondary commercial and national importance in the eyes of the high-toned Southern gentlemen who constitute the majority in that body.

THE mills engaged in the production of writing papers have entered into a combination and agreed to run on half time for five months ending next December. Mill owners are satisfied that their present producing capacity is in excess of the wants of home consumption, and in casting about for a market for their surplus are about to try the experiment of building up an export trade; and it would really seem that if the manufacturers of textile fabrics have succeeded in this experiment, there ought to be a good chance for the paper maker.

WE ENTER to-day upon the last of the summer months, and with the season sufficiently advanced to look for the usual premonitions of the fall trade. The New York *Bulletin* considers that the outlook has many features of encouragement, especially as regards the increasing ability of the farmers, with their abundant harvests, to become consumers; and though the same, unfortunately, cannot be said of the manufacturing and industrial classes, yet the certainty that wages have cheap bread and cheap clothing the coming winter are considerations which must inevitably tend to place even these in a better position.

CHICAGO is presently to have a gigantic union depot. The grand central building of the Centennial Exposition, which is composed of iron and heavy glass, put together in sections so that it can be readily taken down without breaking or in any way injuring the strength and beauty of the structure, has just been purchased by Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT, who will, immediately on the breaking up of the Exposition, transfer it in segments to Chicago and put it together again in that city. The accomplishment of this project will be the greatest advance in railroad interests that has taken place in Chicago for years, no single improvement beginning to compare with it.

JUST now the petroleum market is considerably excited, with a marked upward tendency. The season for exports to northern latitudes has arrived; large orders from Europe, where prices are also advancing and stocks have run down to a low ebb, are waiting to be filled in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The actual advance of seven cents per gallon on our exports will add $21,000,000 to the realized wealth of the country. Thus far the foreign shipments for the current year show an increase of 2,000,000 gallons, being 111,000,000 for the first half of 1876 against 109,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1875. The supply of oil tonnage in the Eastern seaports is not equal to the demand, and ocean freights have advanced.

THE business of shipping beef to Europe by the use of improved refrigerator apparatus on the ocean steamers is steadily enlarging. Even the increased cost of loss has not operated to check the development. Chicago appears to be competing with New York in the same line. The *Live Stock Reporter* of that city, in its issue of the 29th ultimo, says:

We have for months past had a steady and somewhat heavy export trade with England in dive as well as dressed beef, and from all appearances it will steadily increase hereafter, and may thus serve to sustain the values of our best grades of cattle. A single firm in this city are now taking from 200 to 300 head per week to fill orders from Liverpool *via* Montreal. For some time past constant shipments have been made to England from Galveston, Texas, of cheap cattle, such as the working and lower classes could purchase, and it is gratifying now to find that we can supply the wants of the "upper" as well as of the lower "ten thousand." Most of the shipments of beef from Chicago have been of fat cattle, destined to compete with Scotch beef.

IT APPEARS that nearly one-half of the wool machinery of the country has been suspended, and that the number of idle cotton spindles amounts to some fifteen per cent. of the whole force. But there is no such falling off in the consuming capacity of the country as these reductions in manufacturing operations would seem to indicate. If all cotton mills were running full time they probably could not produce an overstock on the home market of ten per cent., to say nothing of the growing requirements of our export trade. Even during the present dull mid-summer period, the accumulation has not been large, the current wants of the trade having absorbed fully one-half the product of the mills. The stocks available for the fall trade are actually below the usual average, but being largely in first hands, at the great manufacturing and trade centers, the visible supply is, of course, greater. If widely distributed there would barely be enough to go around. With abundant crops in all parts of the country, and a large surplus for export, there can be little doubt that all our goods will be wanted, and taken at fairly remunerative prices if the process of distribution is judiciously managed by those who own or control them.

THOSE Saratoga statements of peace, loveliness and harmony between the head and the tail of the Democratic Presidential ticket, prove altogether to much. TILDEN is a hard-money contractionist. He is the author of a law of New York State which demands that $375,000,000 of greenbacks shall be withdrawn from circulation prior to January 1, 1879, a contraction of the circulation in one-half of its amount, and compelling the people of that State to pay their taxes, their debts and their obligations in gold after that date. Governor TILDEN drafted the law, a Democratic Legislature passed it, and he signed it March 22, 1875, two months after President GRANT signed a similar law passed by Congress. The St. Louis platform, on which he is expected to run, section seven, says:

"We denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we hereby demand its repeal."

"If," queries the Brooklyn *Argus*, "Governor TILDEN be a sincere man, how can he repudiate his own opinions and run upon a platform which nullifies his laws and insults his Legislature?" On June 30, 1876, at Indianapolis, Indiana, Governor HENDRICKS "was waited upon by a committee from the St. Louis Convention to apprise him of his nomination." He congratulated the committee upon the work which the convention had done, thanked them for their blow at TILDEN'S contraction law, and declared in favor of inflation, in the following language:

"The platform adopted at St. Louis declared that the Resumption clause of the act adopted in 1875 shall be repealed, and the repeal of that clause carries with it every feature of the law which is *bringing about the contraction so hurtful to the interests of the country.*"

If these political thimble riggers here, as is reported, come to an agreement on the financial question, it simply proves that one on the other—perhaps each—is an errant hypocrite.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Nothing like enthusiasm has yet been shown, in any direction, for the St. Louis ticket. The ratification meetings have uniformly turned out "flat, stale and unprofitable." The nominations fell like a wet blanket upon the entire party, and have struck a cold chill into its very heart. No one sincerely wanted the nomination of TILDEN, except the young political puppies in immediate attendance upon him; and while the Western inflationists would have been immensely gratified by the nomination of HENDRICKS for the first place, they think his nomination for Vice President was a poor inducement for their support of TILDEN. They submit because they cannot help it, and the Eastern hard money men yield, with as poor a grace, to the adoption of a soft money candidate for the second place. These latter put up with TILDEN, because he was the best they could get; but, while disgusted with him, they look with positive contempt upon the doubting THOMAS, of Indiana.

This general lack of enthusiasm is accounted for by the fact that it is impossible to rouse party ardor and zeal with a purchased nomination. Bad as the Democratic party is, and tolerant, as it always has been, of bad men and questionable measures, it cannot be expected to warm up into ecstasy over a result brought about, under its very eyes, by the lavish use of money. When a gambler and bully like MORRISSEY thrusts himself into the lead, and flourishes his money with ostentatious openness, it is not to be supposed that the men in the background will kindle into a flame of jubilation. There is still left to the party a sense of decency and a consciousness of outward propriety; and it is some-what to its credit that it instinctively grew silent before this shameful manifestation, and slunk away from it disheartened and dispirited. It is barely possible that some remnants of the old enthusiasm may yet be awakened into life; but evidently TILDEN and HENDRICKS are as heavy a load to carry as were GREELEY and GRATZ BROWN.

The one thing left for it to do is to bawl away, without heart or encouragement, with the new and awkward party cry of "Reform." There is not one Democrat in a thousand who really wants any reform, or who knows what is included in that vaguely general term. The most of them imagine that it begins and ends in a general turn-out of all those now in office, if they win, and that is what they are after; if it means anything beyond that, they neither know nor comprehend it. The leaders, of course, intend that outsiders should take it to mean a great deal more; but those who know or can penetrate their real purpose, can see that they have no reform in view except the displacement of the men now in office.

There were many disgusting crimes committed in France, during the Revolution of 1793, in the sacred name of "Liberty," and the bad men in the Democratic party intend to conceal their political villainies under the cry of "Reform." In old Dr. JOHNSON'S time, the common resort of men under political suspicion in England was "Patriotism," which led that cynic to remark that "patriotism was the last refuge of scoundrels." He meant the sham sort of patriotism, of course, and in like manner his American namesake, ANDY JOHNSON, characterized the American pretenders of love for the Constitution, during the war, as traitors. "Whenever," said he, "you hear a man praising about the Constitution, *spot him:* he is a traitor." There was the same tendency, during our civil war, in the traitors of the North to cling fast to the Constitution as an object of love and veneration, as there was among the scoundrels in Dr. JOHNSON'S time, to take refuge in "patriotism;" and the corrupt men in the Democratic party now seek, from a like impulse, to hide their nefarious schemes behind the plausible cry of "reform." Whenever a bad man has exhausted all his other resources, he invariably falls back upon the highest toned remedy to be current for public evils—"Reform" is the popular need, now, and he who has helped to make things bad, drops in with the popular humor, and claims to take the lead where, under any other circumstances, he would be ashamed to follow.

When MORRISSEY and KELLY, TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and the other corrupt leaders of the Democracy, seize hold of the "reform" cry, we know what it means. It means that all their political resources have been exhausted, and that they hope to bamboozle the people into insuring the work of "reform" to the base hands of the corrupt Tammany gang. The people, fortunately, are not such fools. They can see through the thin disguise of these deceivers, and will not intrust a good work to the hands of its enemies.

But, as the Democratic leaders have no other resource, they will stick to this "reform" dodge, although convinced that its insincerity has been fully detected and exposed. They will adhere to it because it is all that is left to them, and cheek is all-powerful, in their estimation.

Still, while they will make extensive use of it, they will confine their efforts, in the North, to a desperate attempt to carry Indiana, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, and they will rely more upon money and mendacity to carry them through than upon their merits as "reformers." They are already beginning to realize that there is no enthusiasm for TILDEN, and that "reform" is not the winning card they thought it to be; and hence, depending upon intimidation and the power of mob violence to carry the South, they will use their means in four, only, of the Northern States, and these are the States we have named.

This is the present shape of the canvass, and it shows how little real hope of success they entertain. They are making a desperate venture, with everything apparently against them, and the sole hope of success lies in their chance of finding purchasable material and in their ability to deceive the public with dishonest pretences.

THE following tabular exhibit, compiled by the *Public*, of the movement of grain to the Atlantic ports since the beginning of the railroad war, shows to what extent the grain receipts of each city mentioned have increased or decreased, according to latest reports; they give, first, the amount of corn received by each city in each period, with the percentage of the whole quantity which each received, and second, a similar comparison of receipts of all grain, flour being included as wheat, but for convenience at the rate of five bushels to the barrel:

	April 15 to June 17		June 17 to July 15.	
Corn receipts.	June 17.		July 15.	
New York	4,881,288	28.9	2,881,045	22.6
Philadelphia	3,770,700	22.9	1,126,200	21.8
Baltimore	4,770,700	28.3	2,376,000	25.8
Boston	1,908,415	11.1	932,080	10.5
Montreal	562,589	3.1	645,532	7.3
Portland	132,000	.7	87,600	1.0
Total	18,126,641	100.0	8,848,450	100.0
	April 15 to June 17.		June 17 to July 15	
All grain rec'ts.	June 17.		July 15	
New York	19,923,077	45.5	10,627,970	50.0
Philadelphia	8,762,770	20.0	2,870,450	13.5
Baltimore	6,353,200	14.6	2,584,110	12.3
Boston	4,093,123	9.3	1,936,947	8.6
Montreal	3,808,545	8.7	2,917,761	13.7
Portland	884,180	1.9	198,328	.9
Total	43,798,995	100.0	21,384,558	100.0

According to this exhibit, Philadelphia has lost quite largely, alike in corn and grain. That city handled nearly 32 per cent. of the corn received at all Atlantic ports during two months of the railway war, and 20 per cent. of all grain; while during the last month it has handled but 22 per cent. of the corn, and 13½ per cent. of the grain. The loss has been nearly one-third of the corn, and more than one-third of the grain. The only city besides New York which has gained largely, is Montreal, whose receipts have advanced from 3 to 7½ per cent. in corn, and from less than 9 to nearly 14 per cent. of grain. The *Public* adds:

"The receipts of the week ending July 15, were of all grain, Philadelphia 645,850 bushels, Baltimore 576,750, Montreal 503,-425, Boston 301,365, Portland 71,700, and New York 3,497,653 bushels; total, 2,597,-634; of which New York received 62.5 per centum, Philadelphia 11.5 per centum, Baltimore 10.3 per centum, Montreal 9.0 per centum, Boston 5.4 per centum, and Portland 1.3 per centum. These proportions, compared with the first two months of the war, show a surprising change. The corn receipts of that week were at New York over 54 per centum, at Baltimore about 19 per centum, at Philadelphia over 17 per centum, at Boston 6 per centum, at Montreal less than 2 per centum, and at Portland about the same."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tilden is the Great Unheard.

Fishing in the lakes is better this season than for many years.

Tilden's letter of acceptance as a literary composition is scarcely equal to Hayes'.

A chart of the moon, six feet in diameter, is soon to be issued in lithograph in Berlin.

Centennial travel, which languished during the recent heated term, has now revived.

An Ohio judge has written a book to show that crime originates in parental neglect.

The cool weather will continue till the moon, which is now in its first quarter, changes.

Mules and asses will be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition from September 1st to 14th. Going?

A single firm in South Abington, Massachusetts, turns out 1,500,000,000 eyelets for shoes annually.

A Long Branch woman wears the golden collar of her terrier dog as a bracelet. She loved that puppy.

The Delaware Railroad is now chartering cars to the peach growers for the shipment of their crops.

Immense crops of corn and wheat will be made in Alabama this year. Those great blessings are assured.

A turkey, dropped from a balloon at a height of three miles, alighted in New Bedford unhurt, recently.

It is simply a question of time as to how long England and Russia will keep hands off each other's throats.

Coarse brown paper is sent to Cuba by the 20,000 reams, and comes back to us in the shape of excellent sugar.

The *Athenæum* describes the Turk as an infidel who believes in God and finds his enemies in the Christians.

A twenty dollar premium for the fastest hog-team is a feature of the approaching Robertson county, Tenn., fair.

Mr. Wedding is the name of one of the German Commissioners to examine our iron mines. He has a courtly air.

Almost every religious society in the country, and all charitable societies, are seriously affected by the hard times.

There's not much in a name, but Mr Rump keeps a tailoring establishment in Chicago, and Mr. Stump a boot factory.

Jay Cooke's island of Gibraltar, in Lake Erie, is wanted by the State Medical Society of Indiana, which is trying to buy it.

The August meteors rarely miss their appointments on the night of the 10th, and they may be looked for as early as the 6th.

An increasing interest in the Centennial Exhibition is manifested in the foreign demand for passages by the ocean steamers.

The Ebbw Vale Coal and Iron Company have secured an order for 6,000 tons of heavy rails for the East Indian Government.

If Cornell University wins at the International regatta at Philadelphia, her lecture rooms will have to be enlarged next year.

This Indian business is "getting to be a little monotonous," as a Californian remarked about an unduly prolonged earthquake.

The State Auditor of Mississippi decides that printing offices and newspapers are not taxable, because they have no money to spare.

It is not improbable that the fast mail system may be renewed, as Congress seems to be undergoing a change of mind on the subject.

The Winchester Arms Company, of New Haven, Conn., have in their employ eight hundred hands hard at work upon recent contracts.

The southwestern counties of Minnesota are visited with locusts now for the fourth year, and some of the settlers are retiring in disgust.

The journeymen stonecutters of Brooklyn have finally taken counsel of wisdom, resolving to cut loose from the New York Trade Union.

"Betting is the end of a fool's argument," says a wise proverb. The sham reform journals are reporting bets that Tilden will carry New York.

The Corpus Christi (Tex.) *Times* puts it thus:

To owe is human.
To pay up divine.

A New York policeman is being tried for drunkenness, insubordination, mutiny, disobedience and breach of arrest. Pleaded guilty but sunstruck.

The project of building a tunnel under the Hudson river is being prosecuted with an earnestness that promises a completion of it at no distant day.

Stare-Every-Woman-in-the-Face, a young brave who loafs around the streets of Pittsburgh, has not yet left for the summer. He belongs to the Id-i-ot tribe.

The quality of Mersey is not strained. A century ago the river of that name, in England, afforded not less than sixty varieties of fish; now it affords none.

A Judge of the Superior Court in New York city has granted an injunction on the application of an aggrieved party against the use of an annoying steam whistle.

Will engineers ever come to appreciate the fact that every locomotive, or tug, or steamer carries the means of lighting itself far better and more cheaply than by any lamp?

The manufacture of menhaden oil has become of late a feature of business in New England. The fish from which the oil is produced are caught in great numbers all along the coast.

A French doctor asserts that one-half of the so-called drowned persons are buried alive, and that they may be brought to life by proper treatment after having been several hours under water.

PERSONAL.

Audubon's granddaughter is at Watch Hill, where she "dives like a duck and swims like a cork."

Leander P. Richardson, who was found scalped north of Laramie last week, was collecting material to finish the book which his father, the late A. D. Richardson, began.

General Custer is claimed by the St. Louis *Journal* as a German, that paper stating that he "was born in Innspruger, near Florisheim, in Baden, and emigrated when a child with his parents to the State of Ohio."

Beautiful. A little girl in Reading recently saw an old drunken man lying on a doorstep, the perspiration pouring off his face, and a crowd of children preparing to make fun of him. She took her little apron and wiped his face, and then looked up so pitifully to the rest and made this remark: "O, say, don't hurt him; he's somebody's grandpa."

During a match game of cricket played at Grimsby, England, a few weeks ago between a local twenty-two and an eleven chosen from players of the south of England, Mr. W. G. Grace, the noted cricketer, delivered his wicket for two days and a half, making four hundred out of the six hundred and eighty runs made by his side. At the close of the game Mr. Grace was not out.

It is announced that Mr. Pender, a member of the English Parliament, who is interested in the telegraphic cable in Australia, intends applying, through the British Foreign Office, to the United States Government for the sum of $150,000, as compensation for the wire being cut in two places by the American whaler which carried off the Fenian convicts from Australia. Hope he will have a good time getting it.

Bayard Taylor tells of a Yankee who, walking in the streets of St. Petersburg one muddy day, met the Grand Duke Constantine. The sidewalk was not wide enough for two to pass, and the street was deep in filth. The American took a silver rouble from his pocket, shook it in his closed hand, and cried out: "Crown or tail?" "Crown," guessed the Duke. "Your Highness has won," cried the American, looking at the rouble, and stepping into the mud. The next day the Yankee was invited by the Grand Duke to dinner.

Anecdotes of Barnum are again getting into the papers. Probably the great showman has some new enterprise on foot. At the risk of still further advertising him, one recalls that story of the eminent clergyman upon whom Barnum once made a long call. As he left, the clergyman, who had much enjoyed the interview, and yet was a little uncertain as to his religious status, said, "Good-by, Mr. Barnum, I hope that I shall meet you in heaven." "That you certainly will if *you* are there," retorted Barnum.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

The Luxuries of Dress in Hot Weather—White Toilettes—Washing Dresses—Scarlet and Cream—To Be or Not To Be.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SARATOGA SPRINGS, JULY 29, 1876.

The present season has been a harvest for the laundresses, partly on account of the unusual heat, and partly because so many more white and cotton dresses have been worn than have been common of late years. A very hot season, like a very cold one, sets fashion at defiance; every pulse of the human organism calls out for comfort, if comfort is to be had, and there are times, at least, when considerations of fashion even on the part of the veriest slave to the despotic goddess, are subject to the desperate need of freedom from burdensome restraint.

Women, even those who visit Saratoga and the great watering places, have not always seven mammoth trunks; their wardrobes are more frequently composed of several half-worn dresses, including the inevitable black silk and grenadine, a spring suit and one or two common cambrics and costumes. White toilettes, except the ordinary Victoria or linen lawn for morning wear, only form part of the wardrobes of young ladies or very wealthy married ladies, for if simple, they are too youthful for the wear of matrons as dinner or evening dresses, and if elegant—as composed of lace and worn over silk—they are very costly, and require such perfection of detail as is not possible to any but persons of large means. But in very warm weather there is nothing in the way of clothing so admirable as a white dress, and in the blinding heat of the late torrid July white dresses have been at a premium.

SUMMER LUXURIES.

In Saratoga, as elsewhere, it is not the occasional very rich dresses that are worn which strike one with a sense of luxury, nail so much as the fineness and nicety of detail and its absolute fitness to the weather, to comfort and to the surroundings.

It is not the place for economy, yet the eye is as much offended by wavy silks and rich satins, and brocades, as by a uniform toilette of black alpacca, one seems as much out of place as the other, and seeing such, or one composed of a combination of purple, silk and velvet, as one was seen on one of the hottest days going down recently to the Washington Spring. One involuntarily pities the wearer and arrives at the conclusion that it is her one nice dress, and she felt she must wear it. White lawn, on the contrary, or a cool and pretty cambric, trimmed with Madeira embroidery or linen lace, would show a sense of fitness and be more likely to be the attire of women of real position in society.

Luxury consists, also, and more than anything in the delicacy and minutiæ of the underwear of fine linen, French made, without unnecessary fullness, shaped to the form and finished with exquisite neatness; the night dresses of percale, so cool, so silkily fine and soft, with a lace edging, or lace-edged ruffles; the fine white corset covers and pretty jacket of white linen lawn trimmed with embroidery are quite pretty enough to wear to breakfast with a belt or sash.

Luxury consists in having these things, in having them in profusion, and in not being afraid either of the laundress or her bills.

A step further brings us into a higher region of luxury still, a region where the beauty of minor belongings is supplemented by the charm of the most exquisitely delicate and tasteful fabrics, where, as elsewhere, white is the test of luxury in textiles, delicate as crepe lisse, and in tiers and masses of knife-edged pleatings, arranged over skirts of silme equal texture, and completed by ribbons and laces arranged with artistic taste, and the skill of the practised maid, as well as the modiste, for nobody can dress herself properly now-a-days.

Failing all this, it is easy to see that it must fail many times and oft, what is there to do but to assume the same fashion and fall back on the Jeffersonian principle, "Liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This has been found a necessity even in Saratoga. Failing that test of taste, a modern white toilette, many ladies in the oppressive heat of the mid-summer days have taken refuge in the antique; have ransacked their wardrobes and produced white dresses made with polonaises open in front and apron over-skirts; white dresses made as Gabrielle dresses, the fashion of five years ago and accompanied by slippers of any age and any fashion, so they were easy enough and thin enough.

"WASHING" DRESSES.

There is no doubt as to the desirability of wearing washing dresses in summer, and it is a matter of surprise to good people, who live in their own houses and have their own laundresses and can put as many fluted dresses and skirts in the wash as they please, that the fashionable women who live in hotels and go to the watering places avoid them and stick to silks and woolen tissues when these useful fabrics stick to them; but the reason is found in the washing bill. A cotton, linen or linen dress does not cost so much in the first place, but it is a bill of expense right straight through. A little friend of mine cried when her bill for washing at home came home the other day; it was $19 75. She had thought herself *au fait* in these things, she had considered common sense in making ample allowance in appropriating $3 as the expense for the most elaborate, and $2 each for the others, and had struggled with her desire to have her dresses "done up," and her prudence for a long time before finally taking the step, and she could hardly forgive herself for not observing a rule she had made to abide by before venturing. "It is the last time I will ever have a 'washing' dress as long as I live," she said.

Yet these are nothing compared with the cost of "doing up" the dresses which are masses of delicately pleated ruffles, puffing and lace.

DARK BLUE.

The dark blue cambrics which are a sort of rage of the season, are a delusion and a snare, for the dark blue comes off in patches on white underwear, on neck, arms, everything that it touches. The soft finished French percales are only not quite so bad in this respect as the common English and American manufactures, but they are not free from the nuisance, and they "wrinkle" in the most deplorable way. There is one thing to be said, however, they look as old in twenty-four hours as they ever do, so that, when the first agony is over, there is no repetition of it. The only dark blue which does not "crock" in the least, and the only cotton goods which are really desirable, are the fine plain and checked Scotch ginghams sold for fifteen cents a yard—now they are brought out as something new and sold for double, and by the time ten dollars has been paid for making them, they run up into a comparatively expensive dress.

Fabrics and manufactured garments are said to be very low this season, but this is only true of certain overstocked or unfashionable styles.

CANVASS SILKS.

A very rich class of goods were heavily imported as novelties last season, and expected to "take" with a rush here. They were soft, thick, open-meshed silks in ecru shades, usually barred with thesame tint and crossed by a hair stripe of brown, or blue, or black, or even cardinal red and white. They were to be worn over a rich, silk costume already complete in itself and were to afford the opportunity for setting off the rich way of dashes of color corresponding to the bright lines introduced into the fabrics.

All this was very well, the idea was good, it showed genius and was most charming when well worked out, but the cost of canvass silk was from $2 50 to $3 50 per yard, it required a costly trimming of fringe or lace, it needed making and draping by an experienced modiste; it must have all its own way over a handsome and harmonious underdress—for it was only the veiling to a dress, not the dress itself. The cost, therefore, was that of two rich dresses and the discomfort in warm weather—that of wearing two dresses at once, both elaborate. Naturally, canvass silks came to grief, and cannot find purchasers now at $1 00 per yard, for ladies who bought them at $3 50, are disgusted and do not want them at all, and they require a costly make-up which is no longer new nor very fashionable.

Double dresses, it is true, are still approved by high fashions, but they are no longer demanded, and this season they are of a less striking, more useful and practical kind.

OVER DRESSES OF LACE.

The most beautiful and elegant toilettes of this description are of plain faille with over-dresses consisting of skirt and half looking jacket of black or white guipure lace. The black is black, and is invariably worn over black silk or black grenadine, the white is not white but ivory or cream or pale lemon tint, and is worn over ash grey, pale blue, or a tint matching the lace, and not infrequently in the evening over cardinal red, as well as over white.

A complete dress of this kind, though somewhat expensive in the first place, can be utilized in so many ways that it is not a bad well spent, if a lady goes much in society.

The silk underdress for example, though it should be made of silk of high quality, that it may be well looking and well wearing, need not be heavy or costly; on the contrary, it is better to be somewhat light, a faille nearer like cloth.

This, nicely made in boddice and skirt trimmed round the bottom, ought not to cost more than fifty dollars. A very handsome overdress of real guipure lace, handsomely trimmed, can be made for seventy dollars, so that the whole cost of the dress complete is only $120. Now, let us see to how many uses it can be put? It is an elegant dress in itself throughout the season; the silk skirt, being of a light and wearing quality, can be utilized for various purposes. The overskirt can be worn by itself over other dresses; the jacket by itself; together they are ready for dinner and reception purposes next winter. When the wearer is tired of them in this form, the lace, which is one of the most durable and most beautiful laces in the world, can be put to other use, and the trimming lace, forming the edge, can be employed to trim a silk or velvet cloak, a cashmere dolman, or another dress.

SCARLET AND CREAM.

One of the stylish novelties of the season consists of imported costumes made of cream-colored French percale, trimmed with a profusion of Smyrna lace, and ornamented with loops and bows of scarlet ribbons.

Sometimes knife-pleated ruffles are employed, edged with narrow Smyrna lace, sometimes ruffles of broad lace put on very scant, are used for the front of the skirt and the bottom of the overskirt, and the pleating confined to the back.

The detail is immaterial; for it varies with every whim of the modiste; the principal fact to be considered is the combination, which is of course very striking, and the sudden popularity of a kind of lace which was never before used for anything but trimming house linen and common underwear.

This combination of scarlet with cream (deep cardinal scarlet), is seen in hats, and in evening wraps of lace, or knitted wool for the shoulders. New white (or cream) predominates, and the red forms a vivid bit of color. But next winter, if the rage for scarlet continues—and it will—it may be expected to enter largely into the body part of morning and evening dresses, and the white of lace, and embroidery, or galloons will form the trimming.

PARISIAN PATTERNS.

There is a tendency, however, to the blending of color as found in the mixed Persian and Indian designs.

Cashmere borders are used for the trimming of mantles and dolmans; and rib bons in cashmere patterns are likely to make their appearance among the fall specialities. The blending of Persian colors in Persian patterns would be a welcome change from the self-color, detached figure, stripe or check to which we have been confined so long, and in cashmeres particularly would be likely to meet with favor.

RIBBONS.

Ribbons were never so lavishly used as now. "I did not know there was so much ribbon in the world" was the remark of a lady after visiting the parlors of the leading hotels in Saratoga one fine morning. And indeed it did seem as though there was enough to furnish the stock in trade of a good many shops. Few broad sashes or stiff bows and ends were to be seen, but quantities of narrow ribbon were arranged in irregular loops and festoons in round bows down the front in bands and bows and ends for the sleeves, and wherever a bow of ribbon could find a place. Lace wraps for the shoulders are much trimmed with ribbon, and some that are very beautiful are trimmed with knots of pale and rather broad blue satin ribbon with a narrow edge on both sides in India cashmere pattern.

Lace and ribbon, principally white or cream colored lace, takes all sorts of forms for the neck and head. An old appearance is given to the lace by skillful manipulation, and by steeping in coffee, for nothing can be conceived more undesirable than fresh, crisp, white lace, and it is then associated with soft silk or ribbon and crushed flowers, until the whole has a tumbled, antique appearance, which is the perfection of style.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

Dressmakers are some times inventive and encourage extravagant and useless fashions, but this is not always the case. On the day preceding a grand ball at a Saratoga hotel, half a hundred ladies, more or less, applied to the "branch" of a fashionable New York house for white over skirts. "But madame, we are not using overskirts much now, and next winter I is probably they will not be used at all."

"Oh! I don't care" was the almost inevitable reply, "a dress is not becoming to me unless it has an overskirt."

But then it is only fair to say that there are usually second-class persons who are not sure of themselves and who want to cover up defects by drapery. Many handsome dresses are now made without overskirts and many more will be next winter, when richer and heavier fabrics can be used. But it is likely that some sort of overdress will still be maintained for street wear and the plain single or trimmed skirts used only for rich materials and ceremonious occasions.

It is possible that we may return to the simple dress and cloak; it would be a great relief to many minds now tormented every time the dress question comes up, with how to arrange the looping and the drapery—the "drapery" consisting for the most part of a mass of puffed and wrinkled material or flapping, useless ends; or of ends arranged as folded scarfs, or as bows, but whatever the style, to be pulled, and sat upon, and torn, and jerked out of place and made a constant source of misery and torment.

For Heaven's sake whatever we do let us get rid of this mass of useless rubbish at the back of our skirt; of the ineligant, inconvenient, untidy, long, narrow tournoure, and adopt a style which, at least does not destroy the fabric before it is worn, and does not depend on a cat's cradle of tapes and stitches for daily and hourly adjustment. This for a daily prayer for those who are not concerned about their daily bread and the cost thereof. A cotton

"Oh, Lord! Thou hast freed the slave and given the colored man the right in companion with his fellow to vote. Nother important question being now before Thee, may it please Thee to pay some attention to women; and first of all try to teach them a little common sense with regard to their dress; and thine be the praise forever and ever, amen."

JENNIE JUNE.

The establishment of a great museum is likely to be forced upon this country by the generosity of foreigners in contributing to the educational department of the Centennial exhibition. Austria and Japan will probably donate their exhibits for such a purpose, and Dr. Da Motta, who has charge of the Brazilian exhibit, intimates that this will be the probable disposal.

A scientific commission has just completed an investigation of the alleged poisoning of a family by canned corned beef, in New York, and it was decided unanimously that the poison was the result of exposure of the meat after it was uncanned, whereby it became putrid or tainted. They declare that there is nothing deleterious about the canning process.

An unexpected effect of the Mississippi jetties is the cutting out of "sand bars" and "mud lumps" which formed just outside of the passes at the mouths of the river and above them, thus removing a series of great obstacles to navigation, independent of the special one of forming a deep channel by narrowing it.

The Corliss engine, in the Centennial Exposition on Thursday, made its millionth revolution. The engine had run sixty-seven and a half days and its calculated speed of thirty revolutions per minute had been maintained throughout this time with a great deal of accuracy.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Baker.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

DRY GOODS.
1876.
Special Good Bargains.
AT 5c TO $2 00, SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS in Black Hernanis, worth from 10c to $3 00 per yard.
AT 12½c, SILK STRIPED BLACK Grenadines, reduced from 25c.
AT 18¾c, SILK STRIPED GRENADINES, worth fully 37½c.
AT 6¾c, LIGHT STRIPED GRENADINES, worth 37½c.
AT 25c, CHOICE LINE JAP SILKS, worth 36c.
AT 37½ AND 50c, JAP SILKS, CHOICE styles, worth 62½ and 75c.
AT 8, 8¾ AND 10c, NEW SEASONABLE Plaids, worth 10, 12½ and 15c.
AT 12½, 15 AND 18¾c, NEW DESIRABLE Plaids, worth 15, 18¾ and 22c.
AT 18¾, 22 AND 25c, NEW CLOTH Shades in Brocaded Goods.
AT 25 TO 50c, NEW BROCADED D

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 31, 1876.

No change was noticeable in the general condition of monetary affairs to-day, and, from all that we can learn, the market remained the same dull and featureless condition that has been so frequently described. The loan market was, as usual, quiet and easy, exchange and bank notes abundant and ruling about even in transactions between bankers, and local stocks and securities dull and devoid of news. In short, the situation was unchanged, and to attempt extended description of it would involve repetition of what has already been frequently reported. The commercial prospects are as yet a matter of pure speculation. Preparations are being made for increased activity in the early fall season, so further which there is an abundant supply of capital awaiting employment, and the feeling in mercantile circles is one of confidence. The late heavy auction sales of cotton and woolen goods in New York have drawn there a large number of merchants from various parts of the country, whose purchases at private sale have given something of an impulse in certain departments, notably in wholesale clothing and seasonable textile goods. It is understood that large public sales of cotton and woolen manufactures are to be held periodically in future, or at least until the production and consumption of the country shall become equalized. Such a policy would doubtless prove beneficial to purchasers and to the auctioneers, but the business of the jobbers and middlemen would be apt to suffer more or less by the change. One thing is certain, the old custom of laying in large stocks of goods by country merchants in the spring and fall has been abandoned, and orders are given from time to time only for the goods of which the stock in store is exhausted. The advantage to country merchants by this change is that they need not keep on hand so large a stock of goods as formerly, and consequently do not require so large a capital to carry on their business; they can also replenish more frequently with newer and more attractive styles, and as short credits are the rule, they can strike an average of their bills. The burden of carrying heavy stocks is now largely thrown upon the shoulders of manufacturers, their agents, the importers and jobbers in the large centers. There is abundant encouragement for hope in the general prosperous condition of the agricultural districts which cannot fail to make itself felt to a certain extent in commercial circles this fall. We think there is cause for expecting a moderately active fall trade; but experience warns us against looking for any very remarkable or sudden increase in activity.

—The following full description of the circumstances connected with the break in Hestonville stock on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange is taken from the Philadelphia correspondence of the New York *Bulletin*, dated Saturday:

Third street was suddenly thrown into a state of intense excitement this afternoon about half past two o'clock, or three o'clock, just after the closing of the stock Exchange, by the announcement of the inability of the brokers of the Hestonville pool to take and pay for stock delivered on contracts. This was followed by a rush to the Exchange from the brokers' and bankers' offices on Third street who had stock to deliver to Bond, Moxley & Co., the brokers of the pool, whose office is in the new Exchange. When the truth of the announcement was learned a panic followed in the stock, which broke heavily, as will be seen in our regular report, with a subsequent recovery. Under the rule, some 2,000 shares were said to have been sold for account of the brokers named, which, added to the still heavy long of this stock, having gotten control of the stock on the street for the purpose of cornering the market, they have been successfully doing for a week past, in which time the shorts have evidently been a large number of contracts, as has been noted in our money market from day to day. To what extent they are sold, we could not learn from the firm, or others, in the confusion that followed. Rumors soon were afloat of the failure of other houses on street, in consequence of the inability of the pool to take and pay for the heavy sum of outstanding contracts yet to be delivered at a profit on the selling price. Those being thus left long, had to sustain the drop to 25 from 45¾, and the strain was said to be more than some houses could meet, although no positive failures were reported, at the decline, however, there were buyers both short and long, and the market soon recovered, to 35, although the former being about the legitimate price before the pool took hold of it, and from which it has been run up to 45 by sheer manipulation of the short interest. The cause of this collapse was the backing out of one member of the pool, which was composed of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Middletown parties, between whom the bulk of the stock of the road of 40,000 shares was supposed to be held, and a complete control secured. Other explanations, however, the offerings became larger from some mysterious and unknown source, when it was supposed they had about all the stock there was in the street. This stock they were obliged to take to sustain the price, and in this way this member threw some 20,000 shares on the market, which his confederates bought up at the subway. This extra load tested the financial strength of the pool that they were unable to borrow the money necessary to take it, paralyzed stock, and hence the failure. No one seems to know, as yet, who they are who supply the victims of it, or of its faithless members. Mr. Bond of Bond, Moxley & Co. informed us that his house was not affected, but would remain in final failure, but that they hoped to be able to meet their engagements on the Monday. He stated that the whole trouble came from one of the members of the pool, who "backed" on the stock, which the whole pool had "gone back" on his house. This is a specimen case in the street, of good standing and fair strength, yet not prominent in the operation in Hestonville. Thus ends the great corner in this stock, by which so long it has been still further manipulated. The results cannot be known till another week.

—There is considerable discontent among the bullion dealers, caused by an account of a recent conference between the Director of the Mint that, because of limited appropriations and the necessity of coining subsidiary silver, the mints will have to confine the silver coinage for the present, at least, to small pieces only. Therefore parties desirous of depositing silver for exchange into trade dollars are informed that it is uncertain as to when the mints of the Mint may be able to make returns for the same. The demand for silver coin in the West Indies and South America has for some time been supplied in large part by shipments of trade dollars, and, now that the new piece of silver, bullion dealers could sell them at ninety cents per ounce, which is an excellent profit. The dealers claim that the cause of limited appropriations is a poor one, for the Director-elect has recommended for the coinage of trade dollars by the parties depositing the bullion.

—It is stated that officials in the United States Sub-Treasury in New York have discovered that some ingenious rascals are digging for gold in the hearts of double eagle coins. A hole is bored through the piece from one nailed edge to the other, thus not defacing the face of the coin, and from this hole diverging ones are run in several directions. gold to the value of about $20 is then said to be taken from each piece operated on. The holes are then plugged with a pellicle wire of sufficient specific gravity to bring the piece within the legal limit of least current weight. Over 1,000 of 1873 and one of 1874 have been found debased in this manner.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 31, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	113	113
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120½	.....	.....	.....	120¾	.....
U. S. 5's, 1865, reg.	113	.....	.....	.....	113	.....
U. S. 5's, 1865, coup.	117½	.....	.....	.....	117½	.....
U. S. 5's, 1867, reg.	115½	.....	.....	.....	115½	.....
U. S. 5's, 1867, coup.	117½	.....	.....	.....	117½	.....
U. S. 5's, 1868, reg.	118½	.....	.....	.....	118½	.....
U. S. 5's, 1868, coup.	118½	.....	.....	.....	118½	.....
U. S. 10-40's, reg.	118½	.....	.....	.....	118½	.....
U. S. 10-40's, coupon.	118½	.....	.....	.....	118½	.....
Currency 6's	125½	.....	.....	.....	125½	.....
New 4 per cents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	69⅞
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Panama	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Ex.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	94	94	94	94	94	94
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Erie pref.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Southern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Illinois Central	118	.....	.....	.....	118	.....
Cleveland & Pitts.	96	.....	96½	.....	96½	.....
Chicago & Northwest	32½	.....	32½	.....	32½	32½
Do. preferred	57½	.....	57½	.....	57½	57½
Rock Island	102½	102	102	102	102	102
St. Paul	30¾	.....	.....	.....	30¾	.....
Do. preferred	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	68	67⅞
Wabash, common	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Fort Wayne	102	.....	.....	.....	102	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Union Pacific	96	.....	.....	.....	96	.....
Harlem	137	.....	.....	.....	137	.....
Hannibal & St. Joe.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	34	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
C. C. & I. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	.....
Reading	44¼	.....	44¼
Lehigh Val. of N. J.	139	140	.....
Fish, Tit'le and Buf.	.....	.....	9
Allegheny Valley	.....	.....	.....
Central Transportation	46¾	.....	.....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Money closed easy at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 7@9 per cent. Customs receipts $413,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $171,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling dull at 480@480¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113¾, advanced to 112¾, and at about two o'clock fell off to 113¾ on receipt of a dispatch from Washington that the Banking and Currency Committee would probably not reach any conclusion this session on the repeal of the redemption clause of the act of 1875 or the Bland Silver bill. Carrying rates 1 per cent. Borrowing 1 per cent. to flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm. State securities dull. Stocks dull and irregular with fluctuations confined to the stock list. There is no particular feature to mention. Transactions 58,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Western Union, 3,000 Rock Island, 20,000 St. Paul, 17,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Michigan Central and 3,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	69½	Rock Island	102
Quicksilver	14	St. Paul	30¾
Do. preferred	32½	Do. preferred	68
Pacific Mail	27¾	Toledo & Wabash	7
Hartford & N.	137	Do. preferred	.....
Do. preferred	.....	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Adams Express	25	Terre Haute	6
Wells-Fargo Ex.	93	Do. preferred	15
American Ex.	57	Chicago & Alton	109
U. S. Express	.....	Do. preferred	120
New York Central	93¾	Ohio & Mississippi	15¼
Erie	17¾	Del. & Lacka. R.	96
Erie preferred	32¾	Western Union	70¾
Michigan Central	93½	Missouri Pacific	95
Do. preferred	120	Atlantic & P. pref.	7¾

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 31.—Money closing 2@5. Prices although without material change are scarcely as steadily held. Exporters are doing out little, partly on account of the firm rates of ocean freight. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½@9c and 10½@12½c in shipping order. Refined, 17½ cases 20½@22c; naptha 10½@11c for city. At Baltimore refined runs at 12½c at Philadelphia 17½c.

PARKERS, July 31.—Market quiet with nothing doing; United $2 3; Union $2 3; Conduit $2 3; Consolidation nominally $2 3.

TITUSVILLE, July 31.—Market quiet at $2 55@2 57½.

OIL CITY, July 31.—Market quiet and weak, with nothing doing, at $2 32½ bid for Limited; immediate shipment dull at $2 30@2 32½.

REED VILLE, July 31.—Market quiet; held at $2 35.

TIDIOUTE, July 31.—Market quiet and unchanged; held at $2 60.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Market firm; crude 9c; cases 20½c; standard white 17½c; no sales reported and no futures offering.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 31.—Petroleum quiet but steady; crude 9c; refined 17½c; cases 16@18c; naphtha 11c for city.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Petroleum quiet; refined 17½c; crude in barrels 13½c.

LONDON, July 31.—Refined petroleum 13d.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Refined petroleum 13d; spirits, do 8½d.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Refined petroleum 35¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 15c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Refined shipments A. V. R. R.....Bbls. 1,503

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, July 31, 1876. }

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The close of the month in commercial affairs to-day was marked by the usual listlessness and quiet. There was no especial news in regard to prices or movements of business, all branches presenting the same monotonous and unsatisfactory appearance. July has been on the whole a very unsatisfactory month so far as business is concerned. While there are as yet no signs of immediate improvement in the coming month, it may be hoped that before its close a more lively activity may be experienced in trade circles. The only important alteration in values was a decline in petroleum.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls.....1,632. Apples, bbls.....38 Corn, bush.....400 Cheese, lbs.....68 Rye, bush.....1,850 Butter, pkgs.....31 Oats, bus.....3,838 Potatoes, bus.....76

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues dull and lifeless. Wheat is in such light demand as to make quotations entirely nominal. We quote nominally at 91@93 for prime, Indiana red winter; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90@95. Corn is in rather easy at nominally unchanged values. Oats are steady at 36@36c for prime yellow Kansas; 35@36c for Ohio and State; 32@35c for high mixed; 34@36c for low mixed. Rye is quiet at 55@56c for prime low; 56@58c for mixed. Oats are in abundant supply and easy. New oats are offered freely at 30c, which is more than buyers care to pay, as they prefer old at quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 31@32c; white do 33@36c; Western mixed 30@32c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@80 cts for No. 2; 70@75c for No. 3; 60@65c for No. 4; 55@60c for rejected. Timothy is quiet and steady at $1 15@1 20 per bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2 00.

MILL FEED—Trade is rather quiet at unchanged values. We quote jobbing prices from store for bran at $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The feeling is somewhat firmer but prices are still very low, and sales difficult to make except for choice sound grades. We quote at $1 15@1 25 for choice; 50@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 80@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market continues firm with an active demand, and a slight tendency toward higher prices. Quotations were not materially advanced, however, from yesterday's figures. We quote at 20c as the ruling price for fancy creamery packed with ice. Choice solid packed is also in active request at 18@20c ₱ lb; prime 14@16c; low grades nominally 10@13c.

CHEESE—The demand is fair and prices are steady but quotably unchanged. We quote fair to Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 4@5c; sliced do 6@7c; peaches unpeeled 12½@13c; peeled 18@19c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries is 9@10c. Raspberries 30@32c. Cherries, pitted 28@30c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

BROOM-CORN—The demand continues light and values were rather easy. We quote strictly fresh at 12@13c ₱ dozen.

EGGS—Are in fair trade at steady prices. Choice are quoted 20@25c in wholesale lots; low or qualities 16@20c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There is a moderately good demand, but prices were entirely unchanged from last week. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; cucumbers 50c ₱ dozen; cabbages 10c ₱ head; cucumbers $1 50 ₱ hundred; blackberries 6@7½c ₱ bushel; 75@$1 00 ₱ bucket; blueberries $1 00 ₱ bucket; peaches 12@15c ₱ box for choice; $1 25@1 65 for common; watermelons $10 00@15 00 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@25c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 35@60c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—There is a firm demand and the market is moderately active. We quote Burbanks at $2 25@2 50 ₱ barrel; $1 50@2 00 for common grades.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

There is a steady trade, with the general tendency toward firmer prices, in sympathy with the strong rooling in the West. Prices are unchanged, however with the exception of breakfast bacon, which is about ½c higher.

BACON—The market is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 13c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 13c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed, and 12½c for choice; 11½c steadily and we quote sugar cured at 12c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Breakfast bacon, sugar cured, was quoted at 12½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was active and unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c ₱ lb; half barrels 13c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb; in 1-lb pails 14½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 80c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 56c.

MESS PORK—There is a steady feeling with light business at $21 00@21 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote dianders, city rendered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The market continued rather quiet, with a generally steady feeling in all the leading staples. No quotable change was reported, however, and we repeat prices current as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23 c	Standard A	11½@11⅝c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	11⅛@11¼c
Prime Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	10½@10⅝c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C yel	10½c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	Refinery yellow	10c
Java	29½c	Franklin, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in packages	22 c	Granulated	11½c
Do grades do, 21	@25 c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk 21	@24½c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in packages	34 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Strp ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@65c
Young Hyson	25@60	Good	50@60c
Gunpowder	35@60	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@60	S.c. white drips	70@72½c
Japan	30@50	Standard drips	60@62c
Oolong	25@65	Lower grades	35@50c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	30@75	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Spices.		N. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Cloves	50 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Allspice	17 c	Gold do	6 50
Cassia	35@35 c	Extra Oval do	4 50
Nutmegs	1 25	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	5½c
Pepper	18@20 c	German mottled do	7½c
Fish.		California, ₱ box	$4 25
Pearl	3½@4½c	*Soda.*	
Silver gloss	9½c	Bi-carb, in ₱ keg	5½@6½ c
Corn	7½@10½c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c
Cloves	50 c	*Candles.*	
Allspice	17 c	Star, full w't	16@17 c
Cassia	35@35 c	Stearine	13½c
Nutmegs	1 25	Mould	11@12 c

FISH—The market is moderately inactive. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, hf bbls	3 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Lake trout, hf bbls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	12 00	Large George's codfish, ₱ lb	5½c
No. 3 medium	10 00	Medium do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6½c
California salmon, hf bbls	9 00	Halibut do	12½c
Labrador herring, spiced, ₱ bbl, 8 c		No. 1 herring, ₱ box	50
Lake do, hf bbls	2 25	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 8c London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 20c; Malagas, $4 50; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 25c. Prunes 6@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Ivica 25c; do Jordan 25c. do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Brazil nuts 10c. Pecans 10c. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred. Figs—Smyrna 16@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $12 00; Messina, ₱ box, $6 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 @9 25. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $1 75; Baltimore do $1 60; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

July 31.—The month closed with another decline in petroleum; the market for crude falling off about 2½c from the prices quoted in our last report and refined suffering a corresponding weakness. More strength was reported in the latter part of the day.

CRUDE—The market opened weak at the closing prices of Saturday evening, 9½@9¾c bid for Conduit and United, and $2 32½ asked, and depreciating still further to $2 30¼. At this price considerable sales were made, and buyers being apparently the strongest, a check was given to the fall. During the afternoon a stronger feeling has prevailed, the price gradually gaining to $2 32½, at which it now nominally stands. Shipment nominal at $2 35.

REFINED—The market was easier and prices lower on the off from former quotations. We quote standard white on the cars at 14c for round lots; New York delivery rules at 17½c. Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries rule at 17½@17¾c.

OIL SHALE—Are firm and active at $1 55@1 60 for city made; $1 40@1 45 for country do.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 31.—Crude in bulk $2 30@2 32½ cash; $2 32½@2 35 for August; $2 35@2 37½ for September; $2 40@2 42½ for October; $2 45@2 47½ for November; $2 50@2 52½ for December. Refined 17½c. Cases 20½@22c. Naphtha 10½@11c for city. At Baltimore refined 17½c. Philadelphia 17½c.

PARKERS, July 31.—Market quiet with nothing doing; United $2 3; Union $2 3; Conduit $2 3; Consolidation nominally $2 3.

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ANTWERP, July 31.—Refined petroleum 35¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 15c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Refined shipments A. V. R. R.....Bbls. 1,503

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, July 31, 1876. }

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Below we give the arrivals by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as furnished by Mr. Stone, to whom we acknowledge ourself indebted for many favors. It will be seen that the run of cattle is about the same as last week, being 434 head against 440 head last week.

Cattle.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head
J. Shamberg	Chicago	35
Gerson & Hunter	Chicago	20
Gerson & Rick	Chicago	35
Hunter & Gerney	Chicago	20
J. Loban	Chicago	30
Lobman & Co	Chicago	18
J. Rothchild	Chicago	30
Marks & Bro	Chicago	32
F. Ruble	Chicago	21
Moonshine & Rick	Chicago	16
Holmes, L. & Co	Indianapolis	17
Head & Trimble	Orrville	21
Joseph Forstyce	Cambridge	22
A. Frazier	Cambridge	25
C. W. Montgomery	Newark	40
E. Holderman	Zanesville	32
Total		434
Last week		440

Sheep.

Lockhart & McC.....New Castle.....33

CATTLE.

In addition to the above some two hundred head of cattle were driven in from the surrounding counties, which would swell the offerings to about 600 head.

There was no improvement in the class of cattle on sale, nor was the market any better than on Monday either as to ready sales or prices. Buyers and sellers were apart in their views, and many sales were made on the "split the difference" principle. Yet notwithstanding the dullness of the market at first the bulk of the offerings was worked off, and few cattle would be found in the pens at the close of the market, the unsold ones comprising bulls, stags and poor cows which should have arrived at Monday's market. There was a stronger feeling has prevailed, the price gradually gaining to $2 35, at which it now nominally stands. Shipment nominal at $2 35.

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NEW YORK, July

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 28, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 31, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Feb.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
	WIND.					
7 A. M.	29.902	65	78	N. W.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.848	76	72	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.921	70	75	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.88 Highest thermom 77
Mean thermom.... 70.2 Lowest thermom 62

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

This is the Last Day.

City Treasurer Magee authorizes the announcement that his office will remain open until eight o'clock this evening for the accommodation of taxpayers who desire to avoid paying the additional ten per cent. which will be required after this date.

Meeting of Veterans.

The association of veteran soldiers recently organized here, will hold a meeting Wednesday evening in the Allegheny diamond. As this will be their first meeting since the association was permanently organized, it is hoped there will be a large attendance.

Slight Fires.

About nine o'clock last evening a spark from one of the furnaces in the rolling mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Tenth street, South Side, set fire to the roof of the building. An alarm was given from Station 12, and the prompt response of the fire department saved the building, and the loss was trifling.

About half-past eleven o'clock an alarm was given from Station 32, corner of Fifty street and Second avenue. A blaze had been discovered in the pickle wood work of Beaty's old glass house. Not much damage was done.

Allegheny Death Rate.

Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Allegheny Board of *Health*, submits the following mortuary report for the week ending July 29th: *Accident*, 2: *cholera infantum*, 13; *cerebritis*, 1; *consumption*, 2; *convulsions*, 2; *chronic cystitis*, 1; *enteritis*, 1; *inanition*, 1; *marasmus*, 3; *meningitis*, 1; *pulmonary oedema*, 1; *pneumonitis*, 2; *smallpox*, 2; *sunstroke*, 1; *tabes mesenterica*, 1. Total 32. Of this number 20 were males and 16 females, and all were white. Two still births are reported.

Home Again

The many friends of our respected citizen, William Carr, Esq., will be gratified to learn that he and his accomplished wife arrived home on Friday last, after an absence of ten months, during which time they traveled through Great Britain, France and Italy and visited all the principal points of interest accessible to tourists in Asia and Africa. Considerable time was spent in the Holy Land. They returned through Germany and France, and arrived home in excellent health. They are being cordially welcomed by hosts of friends.

The Temperance Alliance.

At the meeting of the Temperance Alliance yesterday the announcement was made that the Executive Committee of the County Temperance Alliance would meet in the rooms on Monday afternoon next at half-past twelve o'clock.

It was resolved that the County Convention be held in those Rooms on the 21st of August, and that Mr. George Finley, General F. L. Slade, Mrs. Gormley, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Holmes constitute a Committee of Arrangements to get up a temperance basket picnic on Fri ay, the 18th day of August. The latter committee was instructed to report at the meeting next Monday.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

We have before us the twenty-first annual catalogue of this sterling and popular institution for the collegiate year, 1875-76. The faculty numbers no less than twenty-two teachers, and the various departments are organized in the most thorough and effective manner. The Conservatory of Music offers superior advantages to young ladies who wish to become accomplished as vocal or instrumental performers, and it is no boast to say that "this is the leading school in Pennsylvania for the education of ladies," and that "the charges are less than those of any school in the country affording equal advantages and accommodations. The Fall term begins September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, for a catalogue.

"The Great Meadows."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent in to-day's COMMERCIAL "T. L. R." errs in locating Fort Necessity on "the National Road, between the towns of Brownsville and Uniontown." That historic spot is about ten miles east of Uniontown, in the mountains. There yet remain some evidences of the existence of the fort, and until a few years ago its outlines were quite distinct. The place is now known as "Mount Washington."

The location of the engagement in which Jumonville was killed is very well known here. It is near the crest of Laurel Hill, between "Washington's Spring" and "Dunbar's Camp," not very far from the last named point, and fifty or sixty miles south of Fort Necessity. The place is known as "Jumonville's Grave," and can be pointed out by any one in the neighborhood.

UNIONTOWN, July 31, 1876. M.

The Eberhardt Will Case.

The following is the order made by the Register in the Eberhardt will case: "And now July 29, 1876, having heard all the testimony offered by the parties in interest, and the argument of counsel thereon, I do find that said estate should be administered by the appointment of a disinterested administrator, and order and direct that letters of administration, with the will annexed, be forthwith issued." The case stands thus: The alleged widow in Gegnaw wants her dower, and claimed, before the Register, that letters of administration should be issued, the will having named no executor. This claim, however, was disallowed by the Register that the estate was finally left to the widow and children here, and there being no debts to pay, the will would execute itself, and the appointment of an administrator was unnecessary. The Register having decided adversely to the heirs in this country they will appeal the case to the Orphan's Court, on the single question as to whether or not an administrator should be appointed. If the Register is sustained by the Court, he will no doubt appoint the widow in this country, she being the most interested, when the Register will present her claim to the administrator for dower, and the question will be settled by the Court.

P. W. and K. R. R.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided not to accept the proposition of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad people to complete their road. The Pennsylvania company desires action be taken, that the proceedings of the two counties, in making an assignment of their stock and claims be authorized to do so in direct terms by the State Legislature. The negotiation which it is proposed that the Legislature shall be asked to be set at rest, is whether the counties of Brooke and Ohio have the right to transfer and assign their stock and claims against the road. There is a further question as to whether Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Company is subject to the railroad law of 1872-3, under which a mortgage given by a railroad company is not valid without sixty days' notice and the consent of the stockholders. The Wheeling *Register* states that, under the circumstances, some of the heaviest stockholders of the road propose removing the question at once to the courts, and request the legislation which is needed to make the proposed action unquestionable. If this course is pursued, the completion of the arrangements with the Pennsylvania Company will be postponed until after the meeting of the next State Legislature of West Virginia.

"The Great Meadows."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent, "T. L. R." desires information in regard to the spot where the first engagement between the colonial troops under Colonel Washington, and the French under Jumonville, took place. He says: "I believe that the site of Fort Necessity is marked, but cannot find that any historian has noted the place where the action spoken of above occurred."

I have before me a copy of an "Historical Map of Pennsylvania," published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1875, showing the Indian names of streams and villages and paths of travel, the sites of old forts and battle-fields, and giving much other historical information. The site of Fort Necessity is marked. It is on the south side of the National road, about nine or ten miles east of Uniontown, in Fayette county. The "Great Meadows" are also marked on the map, and the fort was either very close to or on the ground so named. I have conversed with several persons who have visited the site of Fort Necessity, and traversed over the territory known as the Great Meadows. "Braddock's grave," a spot which is known to many, is also marked on the map. It is on the northern side of the National road, a short distance west of Fort Necessity. These places are familiar to thousands, and are as decidedly known as Braddock's Fields, in our own county. As to the spot where Jumonville was defeated, I have no personal knowledge, but I find it marked on this map on the National road, a few miles west of the fort, and within a mile or less of "Hirchook's grave." This map has been prepared with great care, and if the historian has failed to note, with sufficient distinctness, the locality alluded to, I think there are probably those who can point it out from tradition. "T. L. R." remarks, it is desirable that the exact spot be known, and his communication will no doubt draw out the information. A.

PITTSBURGH, July 31, 1876.

The Greco-Roman Frauds.

The Greco-Roman wrestlers, Heygster and Tourneur, who attempted to swindle several of our German citizens during a recent visit to this city, attempted to play their little game in Cleveland, and got "nipped." The Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday says:

The wrestlers have come to grief, having been arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mr. Jacob Striebinger, one of the proprietors of the Streibinger House.

When Heygster and Tourneur came to the city they formally made a match, each claiming that he was the best wrestler, offering to back his statement up to the extent of five hundred dollars. Several sporting men, who drew up an agreement in writing, gave Mr. Striebinger a package said to contain a thousand dollars, and was all ready to act as stakeholder.

The match came off, and as Jacob had received no board money during their stay, he made application for the small amount due him. He was assured that he was all right as long as he held the thousand dollars. To assure himself of its genuineness, he opened the old German newspapers. So he dropped around to the Police Station and had two out a warrant against Heygster, Tourneur and their agent, one H. Reuscn, on a charge of being suspicious characters. A couple of officers went down to the Striebinger House after the trio, found Heygster and Reuson, Tourneur having gone out to Rocky river on a private picnic. The two were locked up, protesting that they did not understand why they were arrested. It is worthy of comment that the blotter at the Station shows that no cash was found about them.

It will be remembered that after the match Heygster claimed a foul, and it was agreed that a subsequent game, set for this evening, should decide which should have the stakes. They will probably now divide the newspapers without any grand Greco-Roman struggle.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

District Vigilance Committees Appointed —Meeting of the Marching and Glee Club Committee—Notes of Interest.

The work of the campaign continues to be vigorously pushed by the sub-committees of the Republican County Executive Committee, while district organizations are being effected nightly.

MARCHING AND GLEE CLUBS.

The sub-committee on Marching and Glee Clubs, of which General Pearson is Chairman, met yesterday afternoon at headquarters. The work of the committee and the question of means were discussed. The idea that the General Committee will be able to equip clubs is an erroneous one and it is desired to correct the impression. While every possible aid will be given to clubs needing it, the funds for equipments must be raised by themselves among the Republicans of their several districts. This sub-committee will, however, consult with the Finance Committee and ascertain what can be done.

The following resolution was adopted, after which the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the several election districts throughout the county be urged to organize marching and glee clubs at once, and report their organization to this committee, together with the number of men enrolled in the marching clubs.

DISTRICT VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following names have been handed in at headquarters, for vigilance committees of districts named:

Seventeenth ward, Third district—W. L. Leudenberg, F. F. Donahue, Lewis Collins, Henry Dewberry, George W. Gardner, Jr., James Wallace, Edward Fox, Samuel Ferring, William Bateman, Andrew J. Miller, George W. King, George W. Nichols, Thomas Mitchell, Richard Fox, Samuel Tiers, James S. Dougherty, Samuel McMahan.

Findley Township—George Burns, James R. Byers, W. M. Larimer, A. H. Burns, Joseph Stewart, J. W. Hood, William Henry, John Purdy, William Grothwell, Mark Gregg, William Barton.

Marshall township—John D. Davis, M. D., John F. Ritchie, Wm. Lansdale, Jr., Dr. Elder Crawford, Amos Mashey, Thomas Robinson, George A. Councilman, John Cargens, David Emerick, John Searight, Samuel McMurry, Thomas Frazer, L. McKwen and William Hood.

SECOND WARD MEETING.

The Republicans of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, will meet at the school house to-morrow, Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organization and the formation of a Hayes and Wheeler marching club. Messrs. J. S. M. Young, G. L. Braun, G. L. Miller, E. C. Mitchen, W. M. DeCamp and Samuel Mason are the committee in charge.

THE FIFTH WARD ORGANIZED.

A Hayes and Wheeler club was organized at the First ward school house last evening, with Mr. Jas. C. Hazley as President, and Mr. Jos. L. Hunter as Secretary. After passing resolutions ratifying the Cincinnati platform, the convention organized a marching club, with the following gentlemen as officers:

Captain—J. C. Hazely.
First Lieutenant—J. G. Hunter.
Second Lieutenant—Andrew Patton.
Orderly Sergeant—Alex. Johnston.

An adjourned meeting will be held on Friday evening next.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans of the seventh ward will be called to meet at the school house on Friday evening next for organization. Messrs. John Boyd, Charles Jerany and George W. Wilson, as a preparatory to the County Committee, will arrange the preliminaries